LIFE'S PHASES IN CANADA

Powerful Article From the Pen of Mr. A. J. Dawson

A. J. Dawson, writing in the London Evening Standard, says:

The feature of Canada which most impresses every visitor from the old world is its immensity. It takes some time to accustom oneself to the magnificent distances of a land into one of whose lakes the whole of England might be placed as an island, without crowding.

This characteristic makes the Dominion peculiarly baffling for the writer whose task it is to place his observations upon record. He arrives at a given point one fine afternon and, after a few hours of observation, he realizes that he has a fund of material here which calls urgently for thorough handling. More than ever convinced of this, he goes to bed that night, probably on board a trans-continental train, and wakes, say, seven or eight hours later, separated by more than the length of England from the place which yesterday clamored to him for the classifying and preservative use of pen and ink.

His fast broken, he "stops off," as they say here, at another town, the name of which he may or may not have heard before. Within the hour sundry outstanding aspects of this new place, its life and people, are appealing to him with fully as much insistence—and Canada has a fluent insistence which the least impressionable of men find it difficult to resist—as did the previous day's stopping place. Yet, by means of their tireless and pervasive hospitality, the Canadian people practically cut the writer adrift from his tools, and fill his every moment till he waves farewell from the observation platform at the end of his car and is on his way to the next place, which will quite certainly prove as undeniable in its claim upon one's interest and attention as its predecessor. All Canada is like that.

"The amazing thing is," I found myself saying the other day to a westerner who probably hailed from the Emerald Isle, "that every single place one stops at seems unique in its appeal; each place seems the most distinctively significant and important in the Dominion."

"Why, sure," said my interlocutor; And it not only seems, but it is so—sure thing; that's Canidy!"

The Dominion will remain for a long while practically a virgin field for the writer and observer. There is not one among its many centres round and about which one could not find ample material for a good and interesting book, a book of value to British citizens, a book calculated to stimulate the flow of Imperial migration, from the ancient, close-hemmed heart of the empire, to this greatest and lustiest among her over-sea offspring. Comprehensive treatment of the vast and many-sided interests of Canada must remain quite beyond the reach of the journalistic voyager. The most that should be asked of him is discrimination and insight in the selection of those few aspects of Canadian life which he may hope to deal briefly.

When the Canadian talks of his country's future he looks forward. The eastern States are full of very real interest, of strong and vigorous development. But the inquiring traveller, already awaking to the wealth of material before him, hurries westward, and still westward, though the ship that brought him from the old world bears him, by the greatest of her waterways, hundreds of miles beyond the most eastern limits of the Dominion. From Quebec's historic heights he hastens on to Montreal, a city of nearly half a million inhabitants and of innumerable and very various interests.

So far, Montreal is clearly the London of Canada, at all events from the commercial standpoint. It is not the seat of government; that honor having wisely been awarded to a city created for the post—Ottawa, in order that no local susceptibilities might be offended. But Montreal in commerce and finance occupies much the position in the Dominion that London has in England.

Canada's banking system, to which the country owes very much of its steady prosperity, has its headquarters in Montreal, and such institutions there as the Bank of Montreal which has branches in every town from Atlantic to Pacific, the clearing house, attached to that bank, the Royal Trust company and the Canadian Bank of Commerce would, in all respects, be a credit to any European capital. The actual amount of money which passed through the Montreal clearing house in 1889 was $454,560,000. In 1906 it was $1,533,597,000.

It is very generally admitted that the excellence of the Canadian banking system has played a notable part in the development of this country, but it is also generally admitted today that the Dominion has outgrown its capital. As a business concern Canada is now very much under capitalized. Her phenomenal progress since this century began, industrially and agriculturally, in population, in public works, and in transportation facilities, has left her capital far behind, and it is safe to say that the capitalists of Europe (and, in the circumstances, one may say more particularly the capitalists of Britain) are showing a strange lack of enterprize in the matter of the wonderful field for investment which the Dominion offers at this moment, by reason of its development and natural resources having so greatly outstripped its monetary resources.

United States capitalists (like United States farmers) are showing themselves keenly alive to this state of affairs in Canada, and, more and more every day, are "getting in on the ground floor," as they say in Canada, and thereby securing returns for their money such as the English investor can never hope to obtain in his own country.

That this should be so where speculative investment is concerned may be natural enough, in view of the proximity and similarity of conditions in Canada and the United States. But quite apart from speculative commercial investments, Canada offers today a host of investments of the kind which a banker would regard as gilt-edged, that would yield the British investor from fifty to one hundred per cent. better returns than similar securities give him in the Old Country.

The city of Montreal is the home of many financial and commercial institutions, controlled by people of unquestioned probity, by corporations of irreproachable solidity, through which investigations may be made, and the fullest information obtained, by British investors, or their legal representatives. It is not too much to say that as the financial headquarters of Canada, Montreal can furnish a safe return of from five to eight per cent. upon British capital; while for those who seek more active forms of commercial enterprize, or who care to look farther into Canadian development for themselves, more particularly, of course, in the west, double that rate of return may be obtained without much difficulty.

Canada needs capital and men, and there is not the slightest doubt that she will get both, even more rapidly than she is getting them now. The point is that the richest rewards are those Canada has to offer for men and for money today, during this present decade of her wonderful development. The shrewd, hard-headed business men of the United States, recognizing this, are concentrating their energies in scores of Canadian centres upon securing front seats, at low prices for this great commercial play of the twentieth century. Thousands of American farmers are selling out their farms in order to step into better paying properties in Canada at the lowest possible rates.

HAMAR GREENWOOD, M.P.

Hamar Greenwood, M. P. for York in the Imperial House of Commons, and parliamentary secretary to Winston Churchill, while on his recent visit to Vancouver Island went up to the Campbell River in company with his travelling companion, W. H. Bonnell and J. P. Babcock, provincial fishery commissioner. In one day they took seven or eight large salmon. Mr. Greenwood's best, shown with him in the picture, weighed 41 pounds.

The field is vast, inexhaustible no doubt, so far as we of this age are concerned. But the amazingly rich cream of the "proposition" cannot be inexhaustible. Canada, loyal always to the Mother Country, wants British hands to skim the cream. But it must be understood that natural forces cannot be held up to suit British convenience. Canadian development is, in its kind, a natural force. In the modern world many things follow in the wake of capital, and where men's interests lie, there their hearts lie also. There are quite a variety of reasons for hoping that Britain will not lag too far behind, in the matter of the most dramatic progress of modern times; the forward march of the first great nation within the British Empire.

Potato Pencils

About two and one-half years ago a small company was formed in Germany to perfect and exploit an invention which, instead of making use of the expensive cedar wood in pencil manufacturing, substitutes a compact mass, the main ingredient of which is potatoes.

I have seen and used some of these pencils, which, while slightly heavier, are the same in size, form and appearance as those at present in use, admit of sharpening a little more easily, and can be produced at a very nominal figure. A permanent company was founded in March at Berlin, acting under patents in 14 countries, with a capital of $154,700, of which $95,200 represents the cost of the patents, while $59,500 has been retained for a working capital. Of the working capital, $19,040 will be used in erecting a factory, with six presses and a daily output of 48,000 pencils. The cost of manufacture, all expenses included—rent, light, power, wages, composition, lead, selling cost, etc.—is estimated at $0.00928. A second quality pencil will be made, whose cost will be only $0.00595.

At the estimated production of 48,000 pencils a day, 300 working days a year, the yearly production would be 14,400,000 pencils. According to recent statistics the export from Germany to foreign countries equaled a total number of pencils of 3,033,200,000.

The cedar wood used at present in the manufacture of lead pencils is expensive and the quality limited, while, on the other hand, the cultivation of potatoes is advancing each year. For these reasons this invention may mark the beginning of a new era in the production of lead pencils.

Better Than It Sounded

A few days ago a clergyman in New York was accosted by a motherly member of the devout sex who asked if he had heard from the Rev. J. D. Budds. "Yes," answered the priest, "Father Budds has gone to Rouen in France."

And she commented thus between gasps:

"God help him, and he seemed so good in America."

To the intense relief of the distressed old lady the priest explained that Father Budds' destination referred to was geographical, not ethical.—Charleston News.

LIMIT NEWS IN WAR TIME

Institute of British Journalists Gives Attention to a Pressing Problem

The concluding session of the 20th annual conference of the Institute of Journalists was held at Scarborough yesterday, says the London Times of Sept. 19. Sir Frederick Wilson, the retiring president, was in the chair; and among those present were Sir Edward Russell, Herr P. Mullendorf (Germany), who attended the conference at the special invitation of the president and council; Mr. Glover, chairman of the Newspaper society; the mayor of Scarborough, Councillor J. Watson Rowntree, the Lord Mayor of York, Alderman S. Border and Sir T. P. Whittaker, M.P.

Mr. A. F. Robbins, the president-elect, said it was desirable that the conference should set plainly before ministers, before parliament and before the country, the view they took with regard to the promised ministerial measure dealing with dissemination of news in time of war. Unless they, who were directly interested, spoke out in time they might find that a measure had been passed which would seriously fetter their energies and might be detrimental to the best interests of the country. He moved the following resolution: "That this annual conference of the Institute of Journalists reaffirm its declaration at the Dublin conference of 1906 in regard to the proposed introduction by the government of a bill for restricting the dissemination of news in time of war, and that it fully recognizes the necessity for preventing in time of war the publication of news which might prove helpful to the enemy, and desires the council to watch with special care the progress of the measure through parliament in order to secure (1) that, in accordance with the promise of the First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord Tweedmouth), in the house of lords, on July 13, 1906, there shall be placed no restriction on comment or criticism based upon facts which are common knowledge; (2) that no penalty shall be inflicted upon any owner, publisher or seller of, or contributor to, a newspaper, unless it be proved that he wilfully and knowingly published, circulated, or contributed information which the court may hold to come within the provisions of the statute; and (3) that any person convicted under the act by a petty sessions court shall have a right of appeal to the high court of justice; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the prime minister, the first lord of the admiralty, the secretary of state for war, and the leader of the opposition in each house of parliament." What he claimed was that they should have the right in time of war of publishing those facts which were common knowledge and of commenting on them; and that while they recognized there might be times when it might be essential for the defence of the country that news regarding the movements of the fleet or army should not be published, yet they claimed that no measure should be passed which prohibited the publication in time of war of any but officially circulated news. Any such proposal would be not only contrary to the earliest practice in this country, but would, he believed, fail in its object of preventing the circulation of evil news, and greatly increase the dangers and risks attending the circulation of such information. (Hear, hear). He put it to any body of practical men whether any person outside a government office could dream that in the case of a European war between this country and another it would be possible to prevent the publication and circulation of a stream of news affecting the daily progress of events. If this country were at war with Germany, papers from Paris and Belgium would still arrive in London each day with news concerning the conflict and would still be on sale at every street corner. The attempts to suppress the circulation of news had broken down in nearly every civilized country. In following the course they were taking the conference believed they were protecting the interests of the country at large, for the policy of secrecy in regard to war led as an inevitable consequence to the concealment of jobbery corruption and sometimes of crime. (Cheers.) Mr. Robbins referred at length to and quoted examples of the censorship as exercised in Natal during the recent war. Although it might be said that the same conditions as applied to England would be ludicrous and impossible, yet all things had a beginning, and this proposal of the ministry's might involve the country in terrible consequence. During the South African war much was done which, had the press not been so completely misled, would have been prevented, to the honor and credit of this country. (Cheers).

Mr. Glover asked Mr. Robbins to accept as an addition to his resolution the following: "That the question of the publication of news during time of war be referred to the executive, with power to appoint a subcommittee to act in conjunction with the existing war news committee appointed to discuss the terms of the bill, and to arrange for a further conference."

Sir Edward Russell seconded the resolution. He said the speech of Mr. Robbins was explicit of the minimum required by the journalist, and anything less than that would place them in great danger. There had been remarkable instances when the nation was on the verge of a crisis from which the frankness of the press had saved it. Their rights were identical with the public interest. It was conceivable that there might be cases of inconvenience, but he did not think it possible to have cases of criminality. There might be cases of rather wanton sensationalism, but public opinion would descend upon any such cases with great severity. Their business was that day to say, as far as they could, that they would insist upon their desire that the proposed measure should not be introduced. If it was introduced, all the members of parliament should know by the proceedings of that conference that it would have to face, from the beginning, the severest criticism as contravening principles vital to the interests of the press and essential to the public liberties of this country. (Cheers).

Mr. Robbins said the objects of Mr. Glover's recommendation would be met at a special meeting of the council to be held at the close of the conference.

Mr. Robbins' resolution was then unimously approved.

The proceedings of the conference were closed after a number of votes of thanks had been passed. In the forenoon a garden party was given by Lord and Lady Londesborough, and at night a banquet was held at the Grand hotel.

W. H. BONNELL

W. H. Bonnell, who accompanied Hamar Greenwood, M. P., on his recent visit to Vancouver Island, went the member for York, two pounds better on their biggest salmon. Mr. Bonnell's biggest salmon, shown in the cut, weighed forty-three pounds.

SOUP FED THEY KNOW FEW ILLS

People of Norway Live Largely on Predigested Foods

"The stranger in Norway," says a returned traveler in the Baltimore Sun, "is forcibly struck with the superior physique of the nation; he meets a race of large-boned, fair-haired men and women, and his chief wonder is the absence of ill-formed and under developed people. When the rigor of the Norwegian winter is considered one is likely to ascribe this physical well-being to the survival of the fittest. But the splendid physique is also due not only to the widespread system of physical development in vogue, but to the peculiar food eaten.

"The customary food of the nation is of the soup and stew order. This results in a large quantity of nourishment being taken in a liquid form, and renders the diet one easy of digestion. Nations employing food in more solid shape require more liquid in the form of drink; but this unfortunately leads to a dilution of the digestive fluids and renders them unable to act on the solid food in the necessary concentrated state. It is thus a matter of no surprise that few Norwegians suffer from indigestion, indeed, it is easy to see that many of the dishes, as the result of their mode of preparation, are to an extent predigested.

"In this connection it would be well to point to the effect upon the nation's teeth. Naturally, the possession of perfect teeth is a guarantee of satisfactory mastication, the first stage in the assimilation of food. But the nature of the food taken determines to a large extent the condition of the molars. This idea is borne out by the fact that in Norway, where roast meats are the exception, the condition of the teeth is nearly always excellent.

"The Norwegians, above all things, understand the art of preparing fish. One of the most appetizing ways of eating this article of diet is as fishballs, for which the fish is boned and pounded and stewed after being rolled into balls. Meatballs are prepared the same way. When meat does appear it is usually under the guise of boiled mutton, and this dish is generally followed by prunes stewed in tapioca.

"The national Saturday's dinner will not appeal very appetizingly to American minds, for it consists of raw pickled herring (pickled in brine), with raw onions and boiled potatoes. The Norwegians claim for it that, in this form none of the nuriment is lost. An imported dish, which bids fair also to become a national dinner, is a delicious Spanish dish, resembling 'olla podrida,' which is made of flaked cod, baked with sliced potatoes, tomatoes and rich gravy.

"Supper is a hearty meal, taken about seven in the evening. Among the various dishes in customary use are meatballs, 'sild,' salad (herring salad made of pickled herring, onion, sage and parsley, minced and eaten cold), braised fish and potatoes, served hot, and steaming dried fish.

"During 'kaffe' a great variety of fancy breads and cakes are eaten. The Norwegian bread is varied in its cookery. But the chief items of domestic economy are the great variety of dishes, the lengthy time devoted to the preparation of meals and the extreme care and cleanliness of the housewife, with whom nothing is ever too much trouble.

"One cannot but admire the sensible way in which the temperance question is dealt with, for Norway possesses non alcoholic drinks which are not palatable merely, but delicious. The fruit syrups are things to be desired, and the imitations of intoxicants are really attractive. This is a common sense way of dealing with intemperance. The 'alcholfrik' liquid most frequently drunk is known as 'vaterocel,' and appears to be an unfermented malt beer, aerated without being objectionably gassy. It is sweet and nutritious and otherwise much resembles good stout. It is said that the Norwegian who leaves his mother country has much difficulty in assimilating American foods and that he actually pines for his native diet; but a month of Norwegian dietary to the average American induces in him a longing for something he can really 'put his teeth into.'"

FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEETS AT METCHOSIN

Interesting Addresses Delivered by Lecturers From Ontario and Other Parts of Province

The Farmers' Institute meeting at Metchosin Friday evening was attended by F. W. Kydd, Miss Rose, Mrs. Fitzgibbon of the staff of the Toronto Globe, and J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture.

About sixty people of both sexes were present displaying great interest in the addresses delivered.

J. R. Anderson spoke briefly upon the work of the Metchosin institute, which he stated seemed of late to be somewhat disorganised.

Mr. Kydd gave a talk on small fruits and was followed by Miss Rose, who delivered a good address entitled, "One Eye on the Country and the Other on the Town," which illustrated the importance of the farmer and the townsman to each other. Her remarks were heartily applauded.

Mr. Kydd gave a short address of a highly instructive nature upon the foot and head of the horse.

Mrs. Fitzgibbon made some very appropriate remarks regarding the work of the farmers and the importance of meetings of the nature of the one attended. She eulogised the addresses and work of Miss Rose and Mr. Kydd and expressed the greatest admiration for Victoria, its environs and the neighborhood generally.

The Oldest Bank

There was a kind of public record office attached to the palace and temple at Nineveh, in which it was customary to deposit important legal and other documents, such as contracts or agreements for the purchase and sale of property, marriage settlements, wills, etc. Among these there were discovered official statements as to the history and transactions of the eminent banking house of Egidu at Nineveh.

Assyrian chronology proves that these refer to a date about 2,300 years before the Christian era, when Abraham dwelt at Ur of the Chaldees, as is staed in genesis. We may therefore claim for this firm the reputation of being the oldest bank in the world, at least of which we have any record, or are likely to have. The accounts are very voluminous, and cover the transactions of five generations of the house from father to son.

The firm grew rapidly in importance during this period, during which they attained great wealth, for they had succeeded in securing from the king the appointment of collectors of taxes, a position which in the east always leads to fortune. They afterwards framed the revenue for several of the Assyrian provinces, with very great gain to the firm.—T. P.'s Weekly.

Presentation by Choir

At the regular rehearsal on Friday evening of the First Presbyterian Church choir, Allen Bremner was presented with a solid ebony cane with gold head and suitable inscription. The presentation was made by the choirmaster, J. G. Brown, in an appropriate manner. Mr. Bremner has been a valued member of this splendid choir, and has aided considerably in maintaining its high reputation. He will be very much missed both in the choir and in musical circles generally, the Arion club also losing a valuable member. Mr. Bremner, whose health lately has not been of the best, leaves next week for the home of his parents in New Brunswick.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Devereux-Murphy

The wedding took place on Thursday, October 10, at St. Joseph's church, Esquimalt, of Nicholas Devereux, of Vancouver, and Miss Norah Murphy, of Tipperary, Ireland. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Nicolaye. The bride was attended by Miss Mollie Everleigh, as maid of honor, while Roderick Kennedy, of Vancouver, supported the bridegroom. The church was very prettily decorated for the occasion by the lady friends of the bride, and the service was fully choral, Miss Laura Cameron presiding at the organ, ably assisted by the young ladies of the choir. The bride looked charming, attired in a beautiful costume of white silk, trimmed with real Irish lace, with a white picture hat to match, and carried a bouquet of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. Miss Millie Everleigh, who made a very charming bridesmaid, wore a smart costume of white point-de-spree net over pink silk, with a pretty white picture hat to match, and she carried a bouquet of white and pink roses. The groom's present to the bride was a gold brooch, forming a true lover's knot, and his gift to the bridesmaid was a gold bangle set with diamonds.

After the ceremony at the church was concluded, an appetising breakfast was partaken of at the home of Mrs. Commerford, Esquimalt road, by the bridal party and their immediate friends. The table decorations were very prettily arranged by white silk ribbons artistically looped from the four corners of the table, drawn to the center, meeting just over a large wedding bell hanging from the ceiling, the whole being intertwined with asparagus fern and pink carnations. Immediately beneath the bell was placed the wedding cake.

The bride had a host of friends, and some of the presents given her were as follows: Mrs. Cunningham, silver sugar spoon; Miss M. Everleigh, silver salt set; Mr. and Mrs. Blygth, gilt and enamel clock; Mr. R. Kennedy, Vancouver, traveling clock; Mrs. Armstrong, china tea service; Mrs. W. F. Burton, Russia leather purse; Miss Iris and Master Eric Burton, silver butter dish; Mrs. Monks, brass ink stand; Miss Quest, Battenberg tea cloth and table center; Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Clarke, honiton lace feather cushion; Mr. and Mrs. Carlton, carving set; Jack, Kate and Katheline Davis, pair vases; Mrs. Callow, pot of Irish shamrock in full bloom; Miss Devereux, pink silk opera shawl; Mrs. Finmore, set hand worked doilies; Mrs. Cummerford, silver mounted photo frames; Mrs. Golding, hand worked table cloth; Mrs. Gray, Irish linen napkins; Mrs. Pike and Mrs. Beesmeyer, brass ink stand; Miss Halewood, card received and set of hemstitched doilies; and others.

The bride's traveling dress consisted of a very smart tailor made costume of cornflower blue, and hat to match. The happy couple left by the steamer Princess Victoria for Seattle to spend the honeymoon, after which they will reside in Vancouver, where Mr. Devereux is engaged in the real estate and lumber business.

WHEAT IN WINNIPEG

Prices Make Steady Advance and Close High.

Winnipeg, Oct. 12.—Evidently the Winnipeg bulls got their second wind on Friday, for the market opened higher and advanced steadily all morning, and new high records were again made all options closed at the high point of the morning. October closed at 1.15¼, or 1¼ over Friday. December closed at 1.14⅜, or an advance of 1⅝, and May at 1.18¾ or 1½ higher. During the morning trading was heavy, with many sales at high points. American markets were very much of the same order, with wider fluctuations, however, as their markets showed declines from time to time. Winnipeg receipts were 341 cars, the higaest delivery yet, with ninety per cent of contract grade.

Emperor William as Newspaper Reader.

The German Emperor's interest in everything that goes on in the world is well known, but few are aware of the trouble he takes to keep in touch with current affairs. According to a Munich newspaper, the Kaiser reads at least three papers every day, changing the list several times a week in order to become fully acquainted with the ideas of all political parties in the state, But this by no means exhausts his appetite for information. Every day the ministry of foreign affairs, as well as that of the interior, has to provide newspaper cuttings, properly named and dated, and pasted on slips ready for the emperor's perusal. These he carefully reads, making marginal notes as he goes along, and they are then scrupulously classified and put aside ready for immediate reference. Often, too, the emperor asks for cuttings relating to the particular technical subjects in which for the time he is specially interested.

It is curious to notice how few are the numbers of those who have held, or hold, the great offices of State in England. The position of premier has only been held by three living persons, and the Chancellors of the Exchequer are but three also. There are five Home Secretaries still with us, but the Foreign Secretaryship, like the Premiership and the exchequer, has only had three occupants among living statesmen. Seven survivors have held the Secretaryship for War, a like number have presided over the fate of the India office, while the living Lords-Lieutenants of Ireland also total seven. The Presidents of the Council and the Board of Trade only number five.—Tit-Bits.

NO JURISDICTION ON BRITISH SHIPS

Magistrate Jay Decides That He Cannot Hear Cable's Suit for Wages

(From Sunday's Daily)

Magistrate Jay yesterday decided that he had no jurisdiction to hear the suit brought by Peter Cable against the captain and owners of the ship Socotra to recover alleged arrears of wages. The point of no jurisdiction was raised by Fred Peters, K.C., counsel for the defense, at the trial on Friday, his worship reserving judgment till yesterday. The net results of this decision, unless an appeal be taken to the higher courts, which it is understood is not contemplated, is to prevent sailors on ships with British registration from suing for arrears of wages before a court of summary jurisdiction unless the claim is for $100 or less when they can go to the small debts court.

In giving judgment Magistrate Jay went carefully into the law on the subject, and pointed out that the Merchants Shipping Act of 1894, which is an English statute, provided expressly for the persons before whom such applications might come and outside the United Kingdom such summonses could only be heard before one who either by his commission or by the common law was given summary jurisdiction. He said there was nothing in his commission giving him summary jurisdiction in civil cases, nor was there anything to show he was given such rights by the common law. He further pointed out that later on in the same statute it was provided that offences against the act could be prosecuted before a magistrate, the inference being that civil cases could not.

He had not been able, the magistrate continued, to find a case exactly on the point, nor had one been quoted by counsel, but he referred to a New Brunswick case which he thought had a strong bearing on it. In this case a sailor on a Canadian vessel brought suit for wages before a magistrate and obtained an order directing the wages to be paid. The matter was brought before the higher court by a writ of certiorari when the order was quashed on the ground that the complaint did not set forth that the vessel possessed a Canadian register and that it was not enough to bring out that fact in evidence to give the magistrate jurisdiction. From this the only inference could be that a magistrate in Canada had not jurisdiction in suits arising on British ships. Accordingly he dismissed the summons.

Discussing the case afterwards, Mr. Jay said he had had a similar case before him before when sitting as judge of the small debts court. In that case, which was that of a sailor on the Princess Victoria, a boat with an English register, suing for wages, he had decided in favor of the sailor. He thought, however, that where the claim exceeded the limit fixed for recovery in the small debts court, the sailor would have to bring suit in the ordinary way in the Supreme court. This peculiar contingency appeared to have been overlooked in drafting the Merchants' Shipping Act.

Mr. Lowe, counsel for Cable, announced that he intended to apply to the collector of customs in the hope of obtaining relief for his client by means of that official's statutory powers, without putting his client to the expense and delay attending on a supreme court action.

JAPANESE SCHOONERS AVERAGE 400 SKINS

U. S. Revenue Cutter Perry Reports Catches of Fleet—Use of Firearms Aid Hunters

The Victoria sealers have had more than heavy storms to contend with this year in Bering sea. Bound by the restrictions of the modus vivendi to hunt outside a prescribed limit drawn at a radius of 60 miles from the seal islands and prohibited from using firearms, the Victoria sealers have had to hunt outside a cordon of Japanese schooners, which hunted within three miles of the islands and used firearms continually, being unbound by any restrictions, other than those of international law, which prevented them going closer than three miles from rookeries. Consequently the average catch of the local sealers is expected to be lower than that of the Japanese. If the Japanese sealers were good hunters their catch would have been far in excess of the local vessels which labored under a serious handicap.

Officers of the United States ship Perry, which has returned to Seattle after a patrol cruise in Bering sea lasting five months, state that in spite of very severe weather off the breeding grounds, and an especially vigilant patrol to prevent violations of sealing regulations, the Japanese sealers have averagged 40 skins a vessel. Thirty of the Japanese were spoken and boarded by the Perry's officers. On some the hunters had succeeded in bagging more than 500 skins.

Due either to the watchfulness of the revenue cutter fleet or some cause not explained, it is believed by officers of the Perry that there has been no raiding of seal rookeries during the season. They discountenance the reports of sensational preparations on the part of the Japanese to make armed raids.

The Perry seized, June 15, the Japanese schooner Myei Maru, which was caught within the three-mile limit near the sealing grounds. No freshly killed skins or other evidences of spoils were found to warrant detaining the schooner beyond time for a careful search. The Perry also towed into port the sealers Kaiwa Maru and Nitto Maru, which had been seized by the cutter Manning. The Kaiwa Maru was later released after a part of her crew had been fined for illegal sealing. The Nitto Maru is yet held by government officers at Valdez.

The question of realism resolves itself into the following: We need no apparent reality, but literal realism is stupidity. Holbein seems reality itself in his pictures and is wonderful. The hand of the "Man with a Baretta," by Raphael, is of the same sort, but the feeling of the painted must give the impress.—Delacroix.

Painting certainly does not demand truth measured off with compasses and yard stick; it demands an achievement that might be called the probable truth.—Wierz.

The era of decadence begins with realism.—Eugene Deveria.